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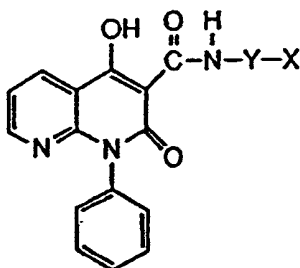
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(54) **1,8-Naphthyridin-2-one derivatives.**

(67) Disclosed are naphthyridine derivatives represented by formula (I)



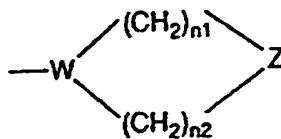
(I)

wherein:

X represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; aralkyl; substituted or unsubstituted aryl; substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group; -NR¹R² wherein R¹ and R² independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl;

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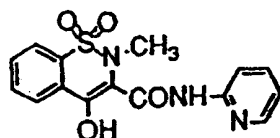


wherein W represents N or CH, Z represents a single bond, oxygen or NR^3 (wherein R^3 represents hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl) and $n1$ and $n2$ represent an integer of 1 to 3; or substituted or unsubstituted thiazoliny; and

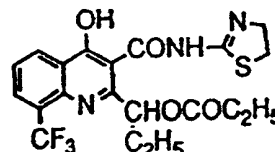
Y is a single bond or alkylene and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The compounds show potent anti-inflammatory activity and are expected to be useful in treating rheumatritis.

The present invention relates to novel 1,8-naphthyridin-2-one derivatives having an anti-inflammatory activity and which are useful for the treatment of rheumatitis.

Rheumatitis, which is characterized by inflammation and pain of articulations, shows a morbidity rate of 3-4%. While pathogenesis of rheumatitis is not fully clarified, steroid type and non-steroid type anti-inflammatory agents have been used for therapy of rheumatitis. In contrast to other non-steroid type anti-inflammatory agents, piroxicam (US-A-3,591,584) and RU-43526 [J. Med. Chem., 31, 1453 (1988)] have no carboxylic acid moiety.

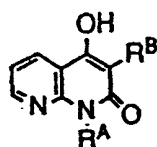


Piroxicam



RU-43526

As to 4-hydroxy-1,8-naphthyridin-2-one derivatives, the following compounds represented by formula (A) are disclosed.

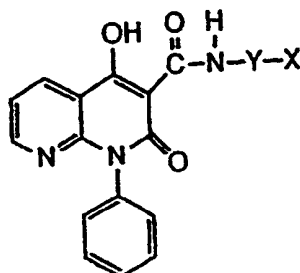


(A)

- (1) A compound of formula (A) wherein R^A is phenyl and R^B is nitro having anti-allergic activity (JP-A-36694/77).
- (2) A compound of formula (A) wherein R^A is phenyl and R^B is butyl having anti-ulcer activity (Sch 12223) [J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 246, 578 (1988)].
- (3) Compounds of formula (A) wherein R^A is alkyl, aralkyl, or the like and R^B is carbamoyl, N-alkylcarbamoyl, N-alkoxycarbamoyl, or the like having anti-ulcer activity (US-A-4,215,123).
- (4) Compounds of formula (A) wherein R^A is alkyl or the like and R^B is ethoxycarbonyl [J. Med. Chem., 30, 2270, (1987)].

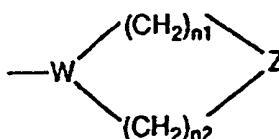
An object of the present invention is to provide novel naphthyridine derivatives having potent anti-inflammatory activity.

The present invention relates to naphthyridine derivatives represented by general formula (I):



(I)

wherein X represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; aralkyl; substituted or unsubstituted aryl; substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group; $-NR^1R^2$ wherein R^1 and R^2 independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl;



5

wherein W represents N or CH, Z represents a single bond, oxygen or NR³ (wherein R³ represents hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl), and n1 and n2 represent an integer of 1 to 3 or substituted or unsubstituted thiazolynyl; and Y is a single bond or alkylene and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The compounds represented by formula (I) are hereinafter referred to as Compounds (I); the same applies to the compounds of other formula numbers.

In the definitions of the groups in formula (I), the lower alkyl means a straight-chain or branched alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl and hexyl. The aralkyl means an aralkyl group having 7 to 20 carbon atoms, for example, benzyl, phenethyl, benzhydryl and trityl. The aryl means an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms such as phenyl and naphthyl. Examples of the aromatic heterocyclic group include pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazole and benzothiazole. The alkylene means a straight-chain or branched alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, ethylethylene and propylene. The aryl, the aromatic heterocyclic group and the thiazolynyl may be substituted by 1 to 2 substituents which are the same or different. Examples of the substituents are lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen, nitro, and amino. The lower alkyl and the alkyl moiety in the lower alkoxy are the same as defined for the lower alkyl described above. Examples of the halogen include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of Compounds (I) include acid addition salts, metal salts, ammonium salts, organic amine addition salts, and amino acid addition salts.

As the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of Compounds (I), inorganic acid addition salts such as hydrochloride, sulfate and phosphate, and organic acid addition salts such as acetate, maleate, fumarate, tartrate and citrate may be mentioned. As the pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts, alkali metal salts such as sodium salt and potassium salt, alkaline earth metal salts such as magnesium salt and calcium salt, aluminum salt, and zinc salt may be mentioned. As the pharmaceutically acceptable organic amine addition salts, salts with morpholine and piperidine may be mentioned, and as the pharmaceutically acceptable amino acid addition salts, salts with lysine, glycine and phenylalanine may be mentioned.

The processes for preparing Compounds (I) are described below.

In the following processes, in cases where the defined groups change under the conditions shown or are inappropriate for practicing the processes, the processes can be readily carried out by applying thereto means conventionally used in organic synthetic chemistry, for example, protection of functional groups and elimination of protecting groups.

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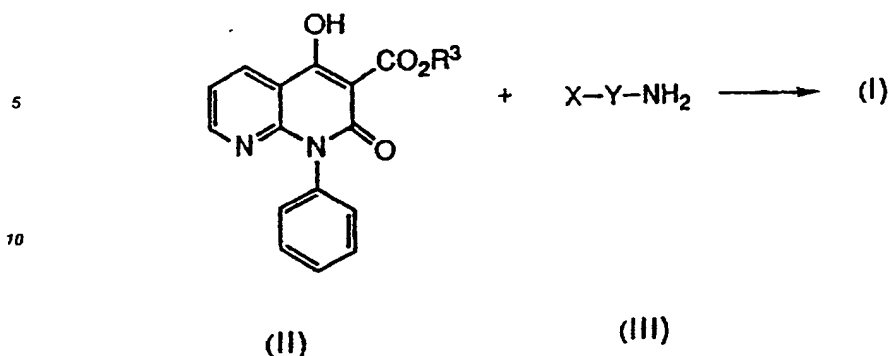
Process 1

Compound (I) can be obtained by allowing Compound (II) to react with Compound (III), if necessary, in the presence of a base.

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In the above formulae, R^3 represents lower alkyl; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above.

The lower alkyl in formula (II) has the same significance as the lower alkyl described above.

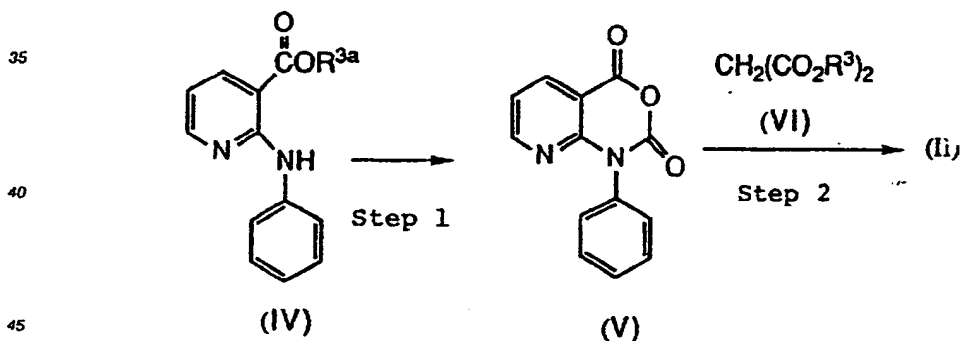
20 Examples of the base are alkali metal carbonates such as potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate, alkali metal hydrides such as sodium hydride, alkali metal alkoxides such as sodium methoxide and sodium ethoxide, and alkylamines such as triethylamine.

As a reaction solvent, those which are inert to the reaction, for example, ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, amides such as dimethylformamide, alcohols such as methanol and ethanol, hydrocarbons
25 such as xylene, toluene, hexane and cyclohexane, halogenated hydrocarbons such as chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, and dimethylsulfoxide may be used alone or in combination.

The reaction is carried out at 0 to 300°C and is completed in 10 minutes to 24 hours.

Compound (II) can be obtained in accordance with the following reaction steps shown as Processes A and B.

30 Process A



In the above formulae, R^3 has the same significance as defined above; and the definition of R^{3a} is the same as R^3 .

50 The starting Compound (IV) can be synthesized by a known method [J. Org. Chem., 39, 1803 (1974)] or by its modification.

(Step 1)

55 Compound (V) can be obtained by allowing Compound (IV) to react with phosgene, triphosgene or trichloromethyl chloroformate (TCF), if necessary, in a solvent.

As the reaction solvent, those which are inert to the reaction, for example, ethers such as

tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, hydrocarbons such as toluene and hexane, and halogenated hydrocarbons such as 1,2-dichloroethane and chloroform may be used alone or in combination.

The reaction is carried out at 0 to 200 °C and is completed in 5 minutes to 24 hours.

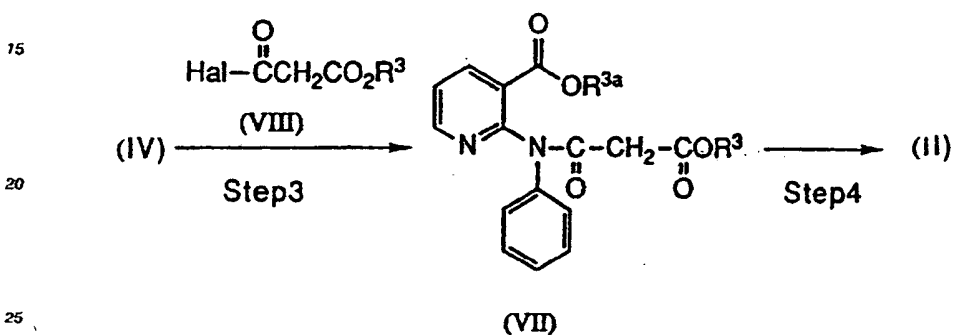
5 (Step 2)

Compound (II) can be obtained by allowing Compound (V) to react with Compound (VI), in the presence of a base, and if necessary, in a solvent.

The reaction is carried out under the same conditions using the same solvent and base as in Step 1.

10

Process B



In the above formulae, Hal represents chlorine, bromine or iodine; and R³ and R^{3a} have the same significances as defined above.

30

(Step 3)

Compound (VII) can be obtained by allowing Compound (IV) to react with Compound (VIII) in the presence of a base, and if necessary, in a solvent.

35

The reaction is carried out under the same conditions using the same solvent and base as in Step 1.

(Step 4)

Compound (II) can be obtained by treating Compound (VII) with a base, if necessary, in a solvent.

40

The reaction is carried out under the same conditions using the same solvent and base as in Step 1.

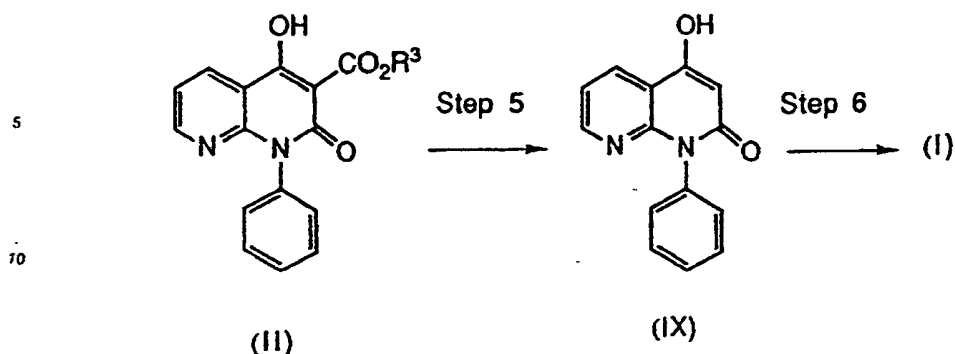
Process 2

Compound (I) can also be obtained by the following reaction steps.

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15 In the above formulae, R^3 has the same significance as defined above.

(Step 5)

20 Compound (IX) can be obtained by heating Compound (II) in a solvent in the presence of an alkali.
 As the alkali, alkali metal hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide, alkali metal carbonates such as potassium carbonate, alkali metal bicarbonates such as potassium bicarbonate, etc. may be used.
 As the reaction solvent, water, alcohols such as methanol and ethanol, ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, etc. may be used alone or in combination.

25 The reaction is carried out at 30 to 200° C and is completed in 5 minutes to 24 hours.

(Step 6)

30 Compound (I) can be obtained by allowing Compound (IX) to react with Compound (X) represented by formula (X):

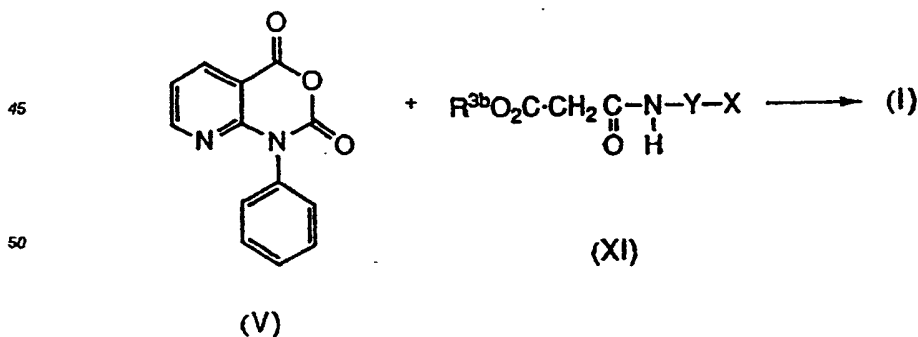


(wherein X and Y have the same significances as defined above), if necessary, in the presence of a base.

35 The reaction is carried out under the same conditions using the same solvent and base as in Process 1.

Process 3

40 Compound (I) can also be prepared according to the following reaction step.



55 In the above formula, the definition of R^{3b} is the same as R^3 ; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above.

Compound (I) can be obtained by allowing Compound (V) to react with Compound (XI) in the presence

of a base.

The reaction is carried out under the same conditions using the same solvent and base as in Process 1.

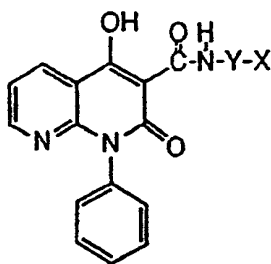
The intermediates and the desired products in the processes described above can be isolated and purified by purification means conventionally used in organic synthetic chemistry, for example; filtration, extraction, washing, drying, concentration, recrystallization and various kinds of chromatography. The intermediates can be subjected to the subsequent reaction without particular purification.




In the case where a salt of Compound (I) is desired and it is produced in the form of the desired salt, it can be subjected to purification as such. In the case where Compound (I) is produced in the free state and its salt is desired, it can be converted into its salt in a conventional manner.

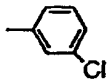
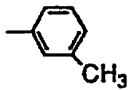
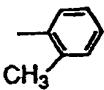
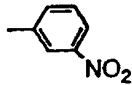

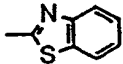
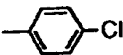
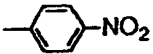
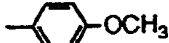
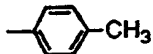
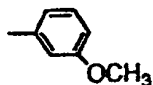


Compounds (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof sometimes exist in the form of an addition product with water or with a solvent. Such addition products are also included within the scope of the present invention.

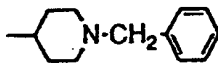

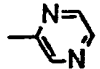
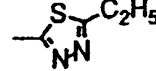
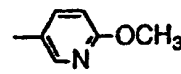
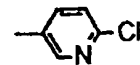
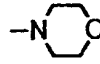
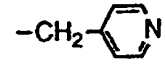
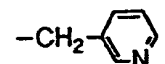
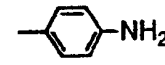
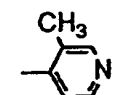
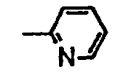
Specific examples of Compounds (I) are shown in Table 1. The compound numbers in the table respectively correspond to the numbers of Examples described below.

Table 1



Compound No.	-Y-X
1	$-(CH_2)_3CH_3$
2	$-CH_3$
3	$-CH_2-$ 
4	
5	
6	$-N(CH_3)_2$

	Compound No.	-Y-X
5	7	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
10	8	
15	9	
20	10	
25	11	
30	12	
35	13	
40	14	
45	15	
50	16	
	17	
	18	
	19	
	20	

Compound No.	-Y-X
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22	
23	
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27	
28	
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31	
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The pharmacological activities of Compound (1) are illustrated below.

a) Effect on carrageenin-induced paw edema

Male Wistar rats weighing 150 to 160 g (n=3-5) were used in the experiment. After the right hind paw volume was measured with the plethysmograph (TK-101; Unicom Co., Ltd.), the test compound (100 mg/kg) was orally administered. After one hour, 0.1 ml of 1 % carrageenin (λ -carrageenin; PICNIN-A®, Zushi Kagaku Co., Ltd.) was subcutaneously injected into the right hind paw footpad. Three hours after the injection of carrageenin, the right hind paw volume was measured and the swelling rate was determined by the following equation 1.

$$\text{Swelling rate (\%)} = \frac{V_t - V_o}{V_o} \times 100 \dots (1)$$

5

V_t : the right hind paw volume measured 3 hours after the injection of carrageenin
 V_o : the right hind paw volume measured prior to the injection of carrageenin
 The suppression rate was calculated by the following equation 2.

10

$$\text{Suppression rate (\%)} = \frac{S_{wc} - S_{wt}}{S_{wc}} \times 100 \dots (2)$$

15

S_{wt} : the swelling rate of the group administered with the test compound
 S_{wc} : the swelling rate of the control group administered with no test compound
 The results are shown in Table 2.

b) Effect on zymosan-induced paw edema

20

The experiment was carried out in the same manner as in the carrageenin-induced paw edema test except that 1 % zymosan (Zymosan A®; Sigma Chemical Co.) was used in place of 1 % carrageenin and the right hind paw volume was measured 4 hours after the injection of the edema-inducing substance instead of 3 hours. The swelling rate and the suppression rate were calculated by equation 1 and equation 2, respectively. The results are shown in Table 2.

25

c) Arachidonic acid-induced paw edema

30

The experiment was carried out in the same manner as in the carrageenin-induced paw edema test except that 0.5 % arachidonic acid was used in place of 1 % carrageenin and the right hind paw volume was measured one hour after the injection of the edema-inducing substance instead of 3 hours. The swelling rate and the suppression rate were calculated by equation 1 and equation 2, respectively. The results are shown in Table 2.

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Table 2

Compound	Suppression rate for paw swelling (%)		
	(a) Carrageenin -induced edema	(b) Zymosan -induced edema	(c) Arachidonic acid -induced edema
1		20.5	
4	40.0	37.8	34.9
5	38.5	38.4	48.0
6	31.7	27.3	
7	23.2		
9	25.2		
19	34.2		
22			33.4
23	22.7	22.2	
28	27.3		41.6
29			33.3

d) Effect on Type III allergic reaction-induced pleurisy

1. Preparation of IgG fraction of rabbit anti-egg white albumin (anti-OA)

IgG was purified from rabbit anti-OA serum prepared in advance by the method of Koda et al. [Folia Pharmacol., Japon 66, 237, (1970)] in the following manner.

A saturated solution of ammonium sulfate (half volume of the serum) was added to the anti-OA serum, and the mixture was left for one hour at 4° C. The precipitate was taken by centrifugation (3,000 rpm, 30 min, 4° C) and dissolved in phosphate buffered saline of Dulbecco. Then, ammonium sulfate fractionation was carried out three times in the same manner as above, whereby a purified IgG fraction was obtained.

2. Type III allergic reaction-induced pleurisy

Male Wistar rats weighing 225 - 250 g were pre-bred for several days and fasted overnight prior to the experiment. The test compound (100 mg/kg) was orally administered to the animals, and after 30 minutes, IgG of rabbit anti-OA (0.2 ml, 5 mg protein/ml) was injected into the pleural cavity of the animals under anesthesia with ether. Thirty minutes after the injection of IgG, OA (albumin egg grade III; Sigma Chemical Co.) was intravenously injected into the animals as an inducer of pleurisy. After two hours, Evans Blue (25 mg/kg) was intravenously injected, and four and a half hours after the induction of pleurisy, the animals were killed by bleeding.

Then, an exudate in the pleural cavity was obtained, and the volume of the exudate was measured. The

pleural cavity was rinsed with 5 ml of physiological saline and the rinsings were added to the exudate. The number of infiltrated cells in the mixture was counted and the volume of the dye in the mixture was determined by the absorption at 625 nm [Agent Actions., 25, 326 (1988)]. The suppression rates for the volume of the exudate, the number of infiltrated cells and the volume of the dye in the pleural cavity were calculated by the following equation 3.

$$\text{Suppression rate (\%)} = 100 - \frac{S.V - N.V}{P.V - N.V} \times 100 \quad \dots\dots (3)$$

S.V: the value obtained with the group administered with the test compound and in which pleurisy is induced

N.V: the value obtained with the group in which pleurisy is not induced

P.V: the value obtained with the group administered with no test compound and in which pleurisy is induced

The results are shown in Table 3

Table 3

Compound	Suppression rate (%)		
	Volume of exudate	Volume of dye in the exudate	Number of infiltrated cells in the exudate
2	27.2	28.3	
4	75.3	54.4	30.5
5	100.0	66.5	58.6
8			21.7
9	27.3		28.5
11	22.1	37.2	
12		24.0	
13	28.9	25.8	
16			25.4
17	22.4		21.5
18	26.9		22.1
19			26.8
21	32.4	50.2	22.1
22	89.2	51.0	34.6
23	24.0	43.2	26.7
24	29.7	32.1	
27		23.6	

e) Acute toxicity

The test compounds were orally or intraperitoneally administered to male dd-mice weighing 20 to 25 g. MLD (Minimum Lethal Dose) was determined by observing the mortality for seven days after the administration.

The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Compound	Acute toxicity (MLD: mg/kg)	
	p.o.	i.p.
4	> 300	> 100
5	300	> 100
6	> 300	> 100
7	> 300	> 100
9	> 300	> 100
11	> 300	> 100
19	> 300	> 100
22	> 300	> 100
23	> 300	> 100
28	> 300	> 100
29	> 300	> 100

It is considered that the tissue disturbance caused by immunocomplex (Type III allergy reaction) is one of the pathogenetic factors for rheumatoid arthritis. Hence, the above results suggest that Compounds (I) will be effective for the therapy of rheumatoid arthritis by the suppression effects on both inflammation and Type III allergic reaction.

Compounds (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may be used as they are or in various preparation forms. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention can be prepared by uniformly mixing Compound (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as the active ingredient in an effective amount, with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These pharmaceutical compositions are desirably in a single dose unit which is suited for oral or parenteral administration.

In preparing the composition for oral administration, any pharmaceutically acceptable carriers may be used according to the preparation form. For example, liquid preparations such as a suspension and a syrup may be prepared using water; sugars such as sucrose, sorbitol and fructose; glycols such as polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol; oils such as sesame oil, olive oil and soybean oil; preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters; flavors such as strawberry flavor and peppermint, etc. Powders, pills, capsules and tablets may be prepared using excipients such as lactose, glucose, sucrose and mannitol; disintegrators such as starch and sodium alginate; lubricants such as magnesium stearate and talc; binders such as polyvinyl alcohol, hydroxypropyl cellulose and gelatin; surfactants such as fatty acid esters; plasticizers such as glycerine, etc. Tablets and capsules are the most useful single dose units for oral administration since their administration is easy.

A solution for parenteral administration may be prepared using carriers such as distilled water, a saline

solution, a glucose solution, and a mixture of a saline solution and a glucose solution.

The effective dose and the administration schedule of Compounds (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof vary depending upon mode of administration, age, body weight and conditions of a patient, etc., but it is generally preferred to administer the effective compound in a dose of 1 to 1,000 mg/person/day at one time or in 2 to 3 parts.

Certain embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the following examples.

Example 1

10 N-(n-Butyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 1)

Xylene (30 ml) was added to 7.5 g (0.0051 mol) of Compound IIa obtained in Reference Example 2 and 0.27 ml (0.015 mol) of n-butylamine, and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2 hours. The resulting solution was cooled to room temperature and the precipitate was taken by filtration. After 150 ml of ethyl acetate
15 was added to the precipitate and the mixture was stirred for one hour, the resulting crystals were taken by filtration. Recrystallisation from ethanol-water gave 1.1 g (yield 62%) of Compound 1 as colorless crystals.

Melting point: 181-184 °C (ethanol-water)
MS (EI) m/e: 337(M⁺), 294, 265
NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.40(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.62 (1H, dd, J=4, 2Hz), 7.75-7.96(4H, m), 7.43-
20 7.62 (2H, m), 3.63(2H, t, J=7Hz), 1.65-1.84(2H, m), 1.40-1.57(2H, m),
1.04(3H, t, J=7Hz)
IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1622, 1554

25 Elemental analysis (%): C₁₉H₁₉N₃O₃
Calcd.: C 67.64, H 5.67, N 12.45
Found : C 67.83, H 5.96, N 12.40

30 Example 2

4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 2)

35 Compound 2 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of methylamine instead of n-butylamine (yield 70%).

Melting point: >300 °C (ethanol)
MS (EI) m/e: 295(M⁺), 294, 265, 168
NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.40(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.63 (1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 7.73-7.94(4H, m), 7.45-
40 7.58 (2H, m)
IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1629, 1595, 1553

45 Elemental analysis (%): C₁₆H₁₃N₃O₃
Calcd.: C 65.08, H 4.44, N 14.23
Found : C 65.29, H 4.26, N 14.18

50 Example 3

N-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 3)

55 Compound 3 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of benzylamine instead of n-butylamine (yield 66%).

Melting point: 219-222 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
MS (EI) m/e: 371(M⁺), 265
NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.40(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.63 (1H, dd, J=4, 2Hz), 7.80(1H, dd, J=8, 4Hz),

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 7.75-7.86(3H, m), 7.46-7.58(2H, m), 7.30-7.46 (5H, m), 4.77(2H, s)
1627, 1582, 1549

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$
Calcd.: C 71.15, H 4.61, N 11.31
Found : C 71.54, H 4.62, N 11.22

Example 4

4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(3-pyridyl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 4)

Compound 4 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 3-aminopyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 74%).

Melting point: $>300^\circ\text{C}$ (dimethylsulfoxide)
MS (EI) m/e: 358(M^+), 265, 84
NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.76(1H, d, J=2Hz), 9.47(1H dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.88-8.93(1H, m), 8.74(1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.67(1H, d, J=6Hz), 8.16(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.90(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.75-7.92(3H, m), 7.53-7.57(2H, m)
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1658, 1620, 1542

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Calcd.: C 66.04, H 4.05, N 15.40
Found : C 66.21, H 3.92, N 15.16

Example 5

4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 5)

Compound 5 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 4-aminopyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 51%).

Melting point: $>300^\circ\text{C}$ (dimethylsulfoxide)
MS (EI) m/e: 358(M^+), 357, 265, 263
NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.47(1H, d, J=8Hz), 8.75(1H, d, J=6Hz), 8.70(2H, d, J=7Hz), 8.53(2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.99(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.79-7.93(3H, m), 7.49-7.59(2H, m)
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1687, 1589, 1503

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Calcd.: C 65.07, H 4.15, N 15.17
Found : C 65.22, H 3.85, N 14.93

Example 6

N-Dimethylamino-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 6)

Compound 6 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of N,N-dimethylhydrazine instead of n-butylamine (yield 57%).

Melting point: $239-240^\circ\text{C}$ (isopropyl alcohol-water)
MS (EI) m/e: 324 (M^+), 265, 263
NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 17.36(1H, s), 10.74(1H, s), 8.51-8.59(2H, m), 7.49-7.64(3H, m), 7.20-7.32 (3H,

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : m), 2.67(6H, s)
1626, 1548

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$
Calcd.: C 62.95, H 4.97, N 17.27
Found : C 63.19, H 5.01, N 17.09

Example 7

N-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 7)

Compound 7 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of N,N-dimethylaminoethylamine instead of n-butylamine (yield 66%).

Melting point: 240-242 °C (ethanol)
MS (EI) m/e: 352(M^+), 265, 58
NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 17.50-17.77(1H, brs), 10.09(1H, brs), 8.49-8.56(2H, m), 7.47-7.62(3H, m), 7.21-7.29(3H, m), 3.50-3.58(2H, m), 2.47-2.52(2H, m), 2.25(6H, s)
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1657, 1627

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$
Calcd.: C 64.76, H 5.72, N 15.90
Found : C 64.41, H 5.87, N 15.50

Example 8

N-(3-Chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 8)

Compound 8 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 3-chloroaniline instead of n-butylamine (yield 75%).

Melting point: 295 - 298 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
MS (EI) m/e: 391, 393(M^+), 265
NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.43(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.95(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.81-7.88(3H, m), 7.64(1H, s), 7.52-7.59(2H, m), 7.31-7.43(3H, m)
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1592, 1538

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3$
Calcd.: C 64.38, H 3.60, N 10.72
Found : C 64.31, H 3.16, N 10.50

Example 9

4-Hydroxy-N-(3-methylphenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 9)

Compound 9 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of m-toluidine instead of n-butylamine (yield 74%).

Melting point: 230-299 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
MS (EI) m/e: 371(M^+), 265, 107
NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.43(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.94(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.80-7.88(3H, m), 7.53-7.59(2H, m), 7.20-7.40 (4H, m), 2.41(3H, s)

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IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1621, 1563

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$

Calcd.: C 71.15, H 4.61, N 11.31

Found : C 71.42, H 4.43, N 11.32

10 Example 10

4-Hydroxy-N-(2-methylphenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 10)

Compound 10 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of o-toluidine instead of n-butylamine (yield 74%).

Melting point: 280-283 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)

MS (EI) m/e: 371(M^+), 265, 107

NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.44(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.70 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.95(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.79-7.89(3H, m), 7.47-7.59(3H, m), 7.28-7.39(3H, m), 2.34(3H, s)

20 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1658, 1620, 1551

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$

Calcd.: C 71.15, H 4.61, N 11.30

25 Found : C 71.31, H 4.42, N 11.25

Example 11

30

4-Hydroxy-N-(3-nitrophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 11)

Compound 11 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 3-nitroaniline instead of n-butylamine (yield 77%).

35 Melting point: >300 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)

MS (EI) m/e : 402(M^+), 265, 263

NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.45(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.76 (1H, t, J=2Hz), 8.71(1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.24 (1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 7.91-7.99 (2H, m), 7.80-7.87(3H, m), 7.69(1H, t, J=8Hz), 7.54-7.58(2H, m)

40 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1548

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5$

Calcd.: C 62.69, H 3.51, N 13.92

45 Found : C 62.97, H 3.09, N 13.87

Example 12

50

4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(2-thiazolyl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 12)

Compound 12 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 2-aminothiazole instead of n-butylamine (yield 81%).

55 Melting point: >300 °C (dimethylformamide-water)

MS (EI) m/e: 364(M^+), 265, 100

NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.48(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.78 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.01(1H, dd J=8, 6Hz), 8.77-8.90(4H, m), 7.62(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.52-7.56(2H, m)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1652, 1620, 1547

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$

Calcd.: C 59.33, H 3.32, N 15.36

Found : C 59.76, H 3.00, N 15.57

Example 13

N-(2-Benzothiazolyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 13)

Compound 13 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 2-aminobenzothiazole instead of n-butylamine (yield 51%).

Melting point: $>300^\circ\text{C}$ (dimethylformamide-water)

MS (EI) m/e: 414(M^+), 265, 150

NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.49(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.80 (1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.12(1H, d, J=8Hz),

8.03(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz), 7.75-7.97(6H, m), 7.53-7.61(2H, m)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1658, 1616, 1532

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$

Calcd.: C 63.76, H 3.40, N 13.52

Found : C 63.59, H 3.01, N 13.21

Example 14

N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 14)

Dimethylsulfoxide (20 ml) and 0.92 ml (0.0066 mol) of triethylamine were added to 1.5 g (0.0063 mol) of Compound 13a obtained in Reference Example 3 and 0.85 ml (0.006 mol) of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate, and the mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture was poured into 150 ml of 4 N aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, and the precipitate was taken by filtration and then added to 150 ml of ethyl acetate. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and the crystals were taken by filtration. Recrystallisation from dimethylsulfoxide-water gave 1.4 g (yield 56%) of Compound 14 as colorless crystals.

Melting point: $281-286^\circ\text{C}$ (dimethylsulfoxide-water)

MS (EI) m/e: 391(M^+), 265, 127

NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.43(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.94(1H, dd, J=8, 4Hz),

7.78-7.87(3H, m), 7.42-7.59(6H, m)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1593, 1548

Elemental analysis (%): $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3$

Calcd.: C 64.38, H 3.60, N 10.72

Found : C 64.19, H 3.57, N 10.52

Example 15

4-Hydroxy-N-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 15)

Compound 15 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14 except for the use of 4-nitrophenyl isocyanate instead of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (yield 42%).

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Melting point: >300 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
 MS (EI) m/e: 402(M⁺), 265, 77
 NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.45(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.74 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.39(2H, d, J=9Hz),
 7.80-8.01 (6H, m), 7.50-7.67(2H, m)
 5 IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1659, 1548, 1511

Example 16

4-Hydroxy-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 16)

10 Compound 16 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14 except for the use of 4-methoxyphenyl isocyanate instead of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (yield 42%).

Melting point: >300 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
 MS (EI) m/e: 387(M⁺), 265, 123
 15 NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.43(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.94(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz),
 7.80-7.92(3H, m), 7.45-7.66(4H, m), 7.08-7.23 (2H, m)
 IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1657, 1602, 1554

Elemental analysis (%): C₂₂H₁₇N₃O₄

20 Calcd.: C 68.21, H 4.42, N 10.84
 Found : C 68.18, H 4.46, N 10.80

Example 17

4-Hydroxy-N-(4-methylphenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 17)

30 Compound 17 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14 except for the use of 4-methylphenyl isocyanate instead of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (yield 45%).

Melting point: >300 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
 MS (EI) m/e: 371(M⁺), 265, 107
 35 NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.43(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.68 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.94(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz),
 7.76-7.91(3H, m), 7.50-7.64(2H, m), 7.27-7.41 (4H, m), 2.40(3H, s)
 IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1658, 1598, 1550

Elemental analysis (%): C₂₂H₁₇N₃O₃

40 Calcd.: C 71.14, H 4.61, N 11.31
 Found : C 70.83, H 4.64, N 11.17

Example 18

4-Hydroxy-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 18)

50 Compound 18 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14 except for the use of 3-methoxyphenyl isocyanate instead of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (yield 48%).

Melting point: 275-280 °C (dimethylsulfoxide-water)
 MS (EI) m/e: 387 (M⁺), 265, 123
 NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.44(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.94(1H, dd, J=8, 6Hz),
 7.78-7.90(4H, m), 7.32-7.62(5H, m), 4.04(3H, s)
 55 IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1656, 1593, 1549

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{22}H_{17}N_3O_4$

Calcd.: C 68.21, H 4.42, N 10.85

Found : C 67.81, H 4.39, N 10.80

Example 19

10 4-Hydroxy-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 19)

Compound 19 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14 except for the use of 2-methoxyphenyl isocyanate instead of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (yield 52%).

Melting point: $>300^{\circ}C$ (dimethylsulfoxide-water)

15 MS (EI) m/e: 387(M^+), 265, 123

NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.45(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.67 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.78-8.09(5H, m), 7.50-7.69 (2H, m), 7.34(1H, t, J=8Hz), 7.04-7.20(2H, m), 3.94(3H, s)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1600, 1577, 1548

20 Elemental analysis (%): $C_{22}H_{17}N_3O_4 \cdot 0.1H_2O$

Calcd.: C 67.89, H 4.45, N 10.80

Found : C 67.78, H 4.43, N 10.64

Example 20

30 4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1,N-diphenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 20)

Compound 20 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14 except for the use of phenyl isocyanate instead of 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate (yield 50%).

Melting point: $>300^{\circ}C$ (dimethylsulfoxide-water)

MS (EI) m/e: 357(M^+), 265, 197

35 NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.44(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.78-8.02 (4H, m), 7.32-7.68 (7H, m)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1663, 1598, 1548

40 Elemental analysis (%): $C_{21}H_{15}N_3O_3$

Calcd.: C 70.58, H 4.23, N 11.75

Found : C 70.31, H 4.13, N 11.46

Example 21

N-(1-Benzylpiperidin-4-yl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 21)

50 Compound 21 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 4-amino-1-benzylpiperidine instead of n-butylamine (yield 97%).

Melting point: $205-206^{\circ}C$ (ethanol-methanol)

MS (EI) m/e: 454 (M^+), 265, 91, 82

55 NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.41(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.65 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.94(1H, t, J=7Hz), 7.77-7.90 (3H, m), 7.42-7.64(7H, m), 4.42(2H, s), 3.86(2H, d, J=12Hz), 3.42-3.73(1H, m), 3.30(2H, t, J=12Hz), 2.47(2H, d, J=12Hz), 2.07-2.25-(2H, m)

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{27}H_{20}N_4O_3$

Calcd.: C 71.35, H 5.77, N 12.33

Found : C 71.38, H 5.95, N 12.52

5

Example 22

10 4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(thiazolin-2-yl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 22)

Compound 22 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 2-aminothiazoline instead of n-butylamine (yield 71%).

15 Melting point: $>300^{\circ}C$ (xylene)
 MS (EI) m/e: 368(M^{+}), 347
 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1701, 1593, 1549
 NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.79(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.64 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.93(1H, t, J=7Hz),
 7.75-7.87 (3H, m), 7.45-7.58(2H, m), 4.85(2H, t, J=8Hz), 3.78(2H, t, J=8Hz)

20

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_3S \cdot 0.2H_2O$

Calcd.: C 58.43, H 3.92, N 15.14

Found : C 58.36, H 3.64, N 14.87

25

Example 23

30 4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(pyrazin-2-yl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 23)

Compound 23 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 2-aminopyrazine instead of n-butylamine (yield 38%).

35 Melting point: $>300^{\circ}C$ (xylene)
 MS (EI) m/e: 359(M^{+}), 263
 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1659, 1621, 1520
 NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.82(1H, s), 9.48(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 9.25(1H, dd, J=3, 1Hz), 8.72-8.74-
 (2H, m), 8.74(1H t, J=7Hz), 7.78-7.88(3H, m), 7.50-7.60 (2H, m)

40

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{19}H_{13}N_5O_3$

Calcd.: C 63.51, H 3.65, N 19.49

Found : C 63.68, H 3.39, N 19.19

45

Example 24

50 4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(5-ethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 24)

Compound 24 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 2-amino-5-ethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole instead of n-butylamine (yield 68%).

55 Melting point: $>298^{\circ}C$ (DMF-water)
 MS (EI) m/e: 393(M^{+}), 265, 263
 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1530, 1471
 NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.46(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.77 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.10(1H, t, J=7Hz),
 7.78-7.92 (3H, m), 7.50-7.58(2H, m), 3.46(2H, q, J=7Hz), 1.67(3H, t,

J = 7Hz)

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{19}H_{15}N_5O_3S$

Calcd.: C 58.00, H 3.84, N 17.80

Found : C 58.16, H 3.59, N 17.58

10 Example 25

4-Hydroxy-N-(2-methoxypyridin-5-yl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 25)

Compound 25 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 5-amino-2-methoxypyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 71%).

Melting point: 285-287° C (DMF-water)

MS (EI) m/e: 388 (M^+), 265, 124IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1661, 1544, 1493NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.44(1H, d, J = 4Hz), 9.23(1H, brs), 8.71-8.80(2H, m), 7.80-8.01(4H, m), 7.51-7.60(3H, m), 4.34(3H, s)Elemental analysis (%): $C_{21}H_{16}N_4O_4 \cdot 0.4H_2O$

Calcd.: C 63.76, H 4.28, N 14.17

Found : C 63.71, H 3.99, N 14.07

30 Example 26

N-(2-Chloropyridin-5-yl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 26)

Compound 26 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 5-amino-2-chloropyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 64%).

Melting point: 282-283° C (chloroform)

MS (EI) m/e: 392 (M^+), 265, 128IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1662, 1542, 1460NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.69(1H, brs), 9.46(1H, dd, J = 8, 2Hz), 8.88(1H, dd, J = 6, 2Hz), 8.72(1H, d, J = 6Hz), 8.07(1H, d, J = 10Hz), 7.97(1H, t, J = 7Hz), 7.82-7.86 (3H, m), 7.52-7.57(2H, m)Elemental analysis (%): $C_{20}H_{13}N_4O_3Cl$

Calcd.: C 61.16, H 3.34, N 14.26

Found : C 60.98, H 3.32, N 14.15

50 Example 27

4-Hydroxy-N-morpholino-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 27)

Compound 27 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of N-aminomorpholine instead of n-butylamine (yield 87%).

Melting point: 263-266° C (xylene)

MS (EI) m/e: 366 (M^+), 263, 102IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1618, 1473, 1440, 1113NMR (CF_3COOD) δ (ppm): 9.42(1H, dd, J = 8, 2Hz), 8.76 (1H, dd, J = 6, 2Hz), 7.98(1H, t, J = 7Hz),

7.80-7.86 (3H, m), 7.48-7.53(2H, m)

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{19}H_{18}N_4O_4$

Calcd.: C 62.29, H 4.59, N 15.29

Found : C 62.46, H 4.80, N 15.40

10 Example 28

4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(4-pyridylmethyl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 28)

Compound 28 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 4-aminomethylpyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 73%).

Melting point: 232-234° C (xylene)

MS (EI) m/e: 372(M⁺), 263, 238, 108IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1660, 1626, 1535

NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.42(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.81 (1H, d, J=6Hz), 8.69(1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.17(1H, d, J=6Hz), 7.96(1H, t, J=7Hz), 7.78-7.85(3H, m), 7.48-7.55(2H, m), 5.10(2H, s)

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{21}H_{16}N_4O_3$

Calcd.: C 67.73, H 4.33, N 15.03

Found : C 67.74, H 4.27, N 14.89

30 Example 29

4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 29) Compound 29 was obtained in the same manner as in

Example 1 except for the use of 3-aminomethylpyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 85%).

Melting point: 222-224° C (xylene)

MS (EI) m/e: 372 (M⁺), 263, 238, 108IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1658, 1556

NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.40(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 9.02 (1H, s), 8.76-8.83(2H, m), 8.64(1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 8.14(1H, t, J=7Hz), 7.92(1H, t, J=7Hz), 7.78-7.86(3H, m), 7.47-7.55(2H, m), 5.02(2H, s)

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{21}H_{16}N_4O_3$

Calcd.: C 67.73, H 4.33, N 15.05

Found : C 67.59, H 4.06, N 14.84

50 Example 30

N-(4-Aminophenyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 30)

Compound 30 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of phenylenediamine instead of n-butylamine (yield 90%).

Melting point : >300° C (xylene)

MS (EI) m/e: 372(M⁺), 108IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1658, 1627, 1563, 1553, 1515

NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.44(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.69 (1H, dd, J=6, 2Hz), 7.73-7.96(6H, m), 7.53-7.65 (4H, m)

Elemental analysis (%): C₂₁H₁₆N₄O₃

Calcd.: C 67.73, H 4.33, N 15.04

Found : C 67.77, H 4.23, N 14.76

Example 31

4-Hydroxy-N-(3-methylpyridin-4-yl)-2-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 31)

Compound 31 was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except for the use of 4-amino-3-methylpyridine instead of n-butylamine (yield 62%).

Melting point: 276-279 °C (DMF)

MS (EI) m/e: 372, 265, 263, 108

IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1666, 1594, 1434, 1394

Elemental analysis (%): C₂₁H₁₆N₄O₃·0.4H₂O

Calcd.: C 66.45, H 4.46, N 14.76

Found : C 66.43, H 4.32, N 14.79

Example 32

4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenyl-N-(2-pyridyl)-1H-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxamide (Compound 32)

In 40 ml of N,N-dimethylacetamide was dissolved 1.9 g (0.0082 mol) of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-N-(2-pyridyl)-acetamide, and 1.0 g (0.025 mol) of 60% sodium hydride was added to the solution under cooling. After evolution of hydrogen ceased, 2.0 g (0.0083 mol) of Compound Va obtained in Reference Example 1 was added in small portions to the mixture, followed by heating at 110 °C for one hour. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. Then, 50 ml of ethyl acetate and 50 ml of water were added to the residue, and the formed crystals were taken by filtration and dried. Recrystallization from N,N-dimethylformamide gave 0.88 g (yield 30%) of Compound 32 as light yellow crystals.

Melting point: >300 °C (DMF)

MS (EI) m/e: 358(M⁺), 263, 94

NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 9.46(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 8.77 (1H, d, J=6Hz), 8.55-8.65(2H, m), 7.98-8.06-(2H, m), 7.81-7.92(4H, m), 7.52-7.58(2H, m)

IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1652, 1520, 1491, 1436

Elemental analysis (%): C₂₀H₁₄N₄O₃

Calcd.: C 67.03, H 3.94, N 15.63

Found : C 67.07, H 3.85, N 15.34

Example 33 Tablets

Tablets, each having the following composition, are prepared in a conventional manner.

	Compound 1	50 mg
	Lactose	60 mg
5	Potato starch	30 mg
	Polyvinyl alcohol	2 mg
	Magnesium stearate	1 mg
10	Tar pigment	trace

Example 34 Powder

15 Powder having the following composition is prepared in a conventional manner.

	Compound 2	50 mg
20	Lactose	300 mg

Example 35 Syrup

25 Syrup having the following composition is prepared in a conventional manner.

	Compound 1	50 mg
30	Refined white sugar	30 g
	Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	40 mg
	Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate	10 mg
35	Strawberry flavor	0.1 cc

Water is added to the composition to make the whole volume 100 cc.

Example 36 Syrup

40 Syrup having the following composition is prepared in a conventional manner.

	Compound 2	50 mg
45	Refined white sugar	30 g
	Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	40 mg
	Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate	10 mg
50	Strawberry flavor	0.1 cc

Water is added to the composition to make the whole volume 100 cc.

Reference Example 1

55 1-Phenyl-2H-pyrido[2,3-d][1,3]oxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (Compound Va)

In a mixture of 70 ml of 1,2-dichloroethane and 7 ml of dioxane was dissolved 7.0 g (0.031 mol) of

methyl 2-anilino nicotinate [J. Org. Chem., 39, 1803 (1974)]. After 11 ml (0.092 mol) of trichloromethyl chloroformate was added dropwise to the solution at 60 °C with stirring, the mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. The mixture was slightly cooled and 0.25 g of activated carbon was added thereto, followed by refluxing for further 30 minutes in a nitrogen flow. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered and concentrated. Recrystallization from methylene chloride-isopropyl ether gave 6.5 g (yield 87%) of Compound Va as colorless crystals.

Melting point: 196-198 °C

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{13}H_8N_2O_3$
 Calcd.: C 65.00, H 3.36, N 11.66
 Found : C 65.11, H 3.22, N 11.48

IR (KBr) ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1791, 1727, 1584
 NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.58(1H, dd, J=5, 2Hz), 8.48(1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 7.51-7.63(3H, m), 7.33-7.37(2H, m), 7.29(1H, dd, J=8, 5Hz)
 MS (m/z): 240(M⁺), 196, 168

20 Reference Example 2

3-Ethoxycarbonyl-4-hydroxy-1-phenyl-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1H)-one (Compound IIa)

To 25 ml of N,N-dimethylacetamide was added 25 ml (0.16 mol) of diethyl malonate, and 0.80 g (0.020 mol) of 60% sodium hydride was added to the mixture under ice cooling. After evolution of hydrogen ceased, 4.0 g (0.017 mol) of Compound Va obtained in Reference Example 1 was added to the reaction mixture. The temperature was gradually elevated and the mixture was heated at 150 °C for 2.5 hours. The mixture was then cooled and 100 ml of ethyl acetate was added. The precipitate was taken by filtration and dissolved in 100 ml of water. The solution was made acidic with conc. hydrochloric acid and the precipitated crystals were taken by filtration. The crystals were washed with water and dried under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from isopropyl alcohol-ethanol gave 4.3 g (yield 88%) of Compound IIa as colorless crystals.

Melting point: 247-252 °C

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{17}H_{14}N_2O_4$
 Calcd.: C 65.80, H 4.55, N 9.03
 Found : C 66.05, H 4.35, N 8.98

IR (KBr) ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1870, 1615, 468
 NMR (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 8.48(1H, dd, J=4, 2Hz), 8.46 (1H, dd, J=8, 2Hz), 7.38-7.56(3H, m), 7.32-(1H, dd, J=8, 4Hz), 7.21-7.26(2H, m), 4.32(2H, q, J= 7Hz), 1.28(3H, t, J=7Hz)
 MS (m/z): 310(M⁺), 263, 77

Reference Example 3

4-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1H)-one (Compound IXa)

To 70 ml of 2 N sodium hydroxide solution was added 2 g (0.068 mol) of Compound IIa obtained in Reference Example 2, and the mixture was heated to reflux for one hour. After cooling, 2 N hydrochloric acid was added to neutralize the mixture. The precipitated crystals were taken by filtration and dried. Recrystallization from dimethylsulfoxide-water gave 1.4 g (yield 86%) of Compound IXa.

Melting point: 300 °C

Elemental analysis (%): $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_2 \cdot 0.2H_2O$

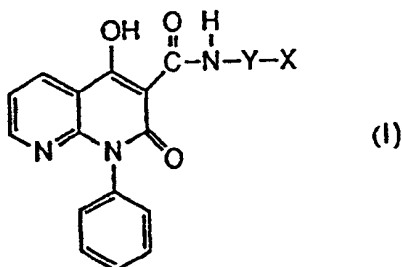
Calcd.: C 69.52, H 4.33, N 11.58

Found : C 69.28, H 3.99, N 11.53

IR (KBr) ν_{max} (cm^{-1}): 1680, 1641, 1615
 NMR: (CF₃COOD) δ (ppm): 11.79(1H, brs), 8.40(1H, dd, J=4, 2Hz), 8.26(1H, dd, J=3, 2Hz), 7.37-7.53(3H, m), 7.18-7.28(3H, m), 5.95(1H, s)
 MS (m/z): 238 (M⁺), 237, 185, 77

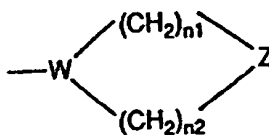
Claims

1. A naphthyridine derivative represented by formula (I)



wherein:

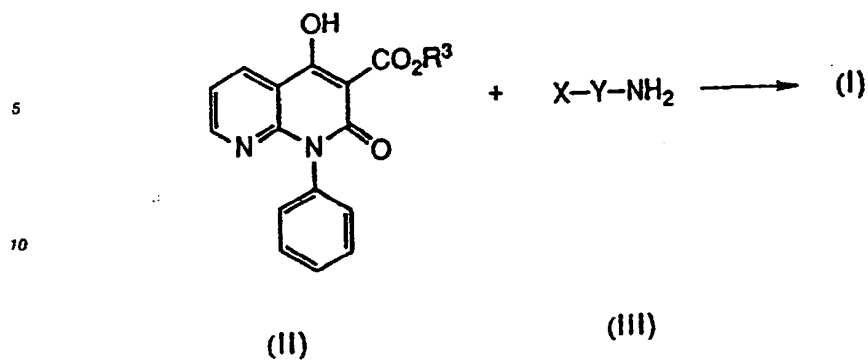
X represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; aralkyl; substituted or unsubstituted aryl; substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group; -NR¹R² wherein R¹ and R² independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl;



wherein W represents N or CH, Z represents a single bond, oxygen or NR³ (wherein R³ represents hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl) and n1 and n2 represent an integer of 1 to 3; or substituted or unsubstituted thiazoliny; and

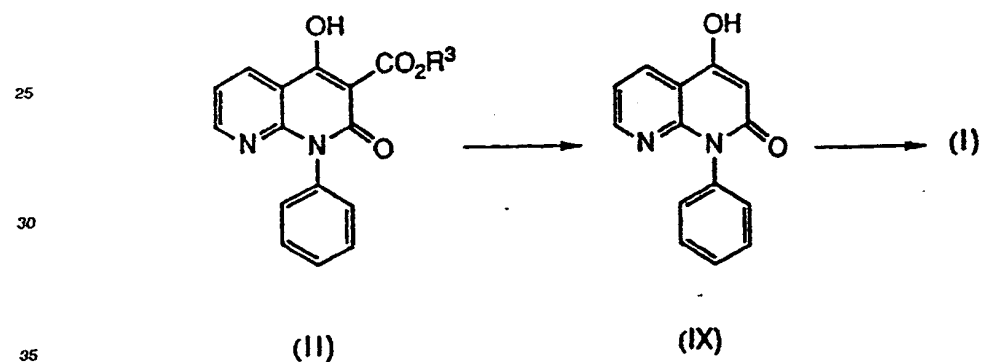
Y is a single bond or alkylene
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the aromatic heterocyclic group is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazolyl or benzothiazolyl.
3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein said salt is an acid addition salt, a metal salt, an ammonium salt, an organic amine addition salt or an amino acid addition salt.
4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutical carrier and, as an active ingredient, an effective amount of a compound as defined by any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. A method for preparing a compound of the formula (I) according to claim 1, which comprises
 - a) allowing compound (II) to react with compound (III),

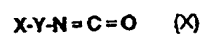


wherein R^3 represents lower alkyl; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above;

or
b) heating compound (II) in a solvent in the presence of an alkali



wherein R^3 has the same significance as defined above, and allowing the obtained compound (IX) to react with compound (X)

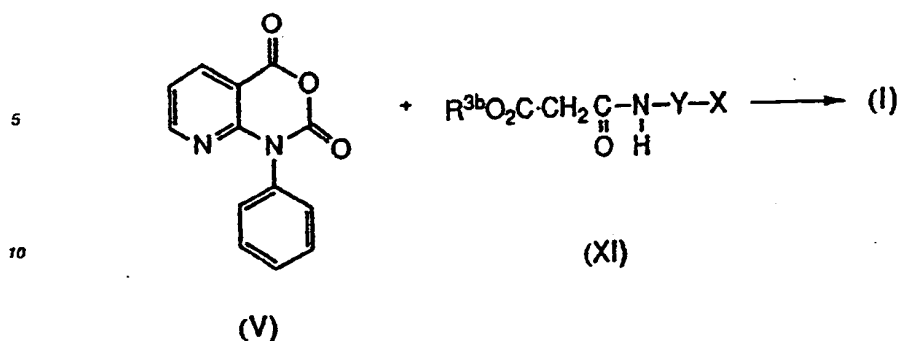


wherein X and Y have the same significances as defined above;

or
c) allowing compound (V) to react with compound (XI) in the presence of a base

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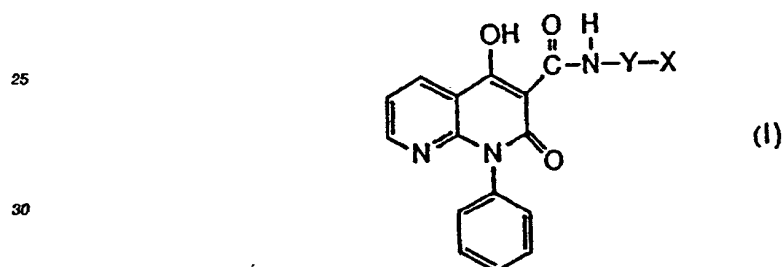
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15 wherein R^{3b} is the same as R^3 ; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above.

Claims for the following Contracting State: ES

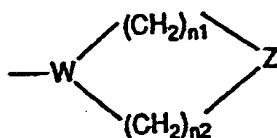
- 20 1. A method for preparing a naphthyridine derivative represented by formula (I)



35 wherein:

X represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; aralkyl; substituted or unsubstituted aryl; substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group; $-NR^1R^2$ wherein R^1 and R^2 independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl;

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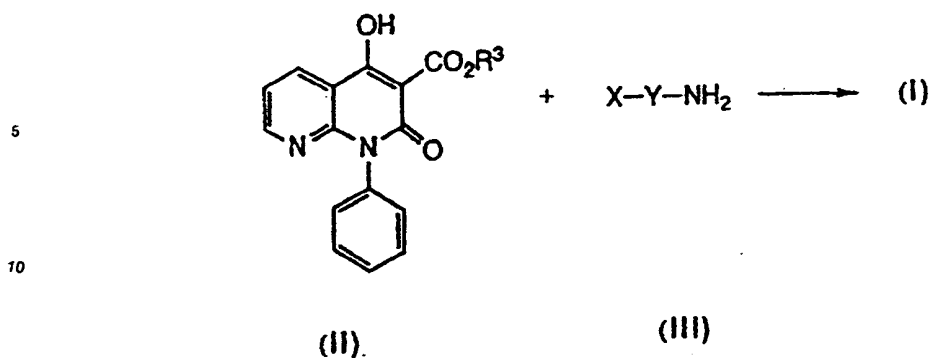
50 wherein W represents N or CH, Z represents a single bond, oxygen or NR^3 (wherein R^3 represents hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl) and n_1 and n_2 represent an integer of 1 to 3; or substituted or unsubstituted thiazoliny; and

Y is a single bond or alkylene

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which comprises

a) allowing compound (II) to react with compound (III),

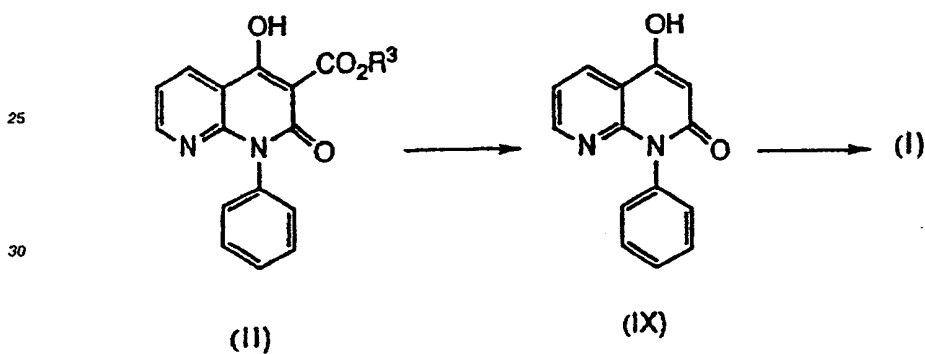
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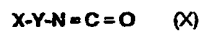
wherein R³ represents lower alkyl; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above;

or

b) heating compound (II) in a solvent in the presence of an alkali



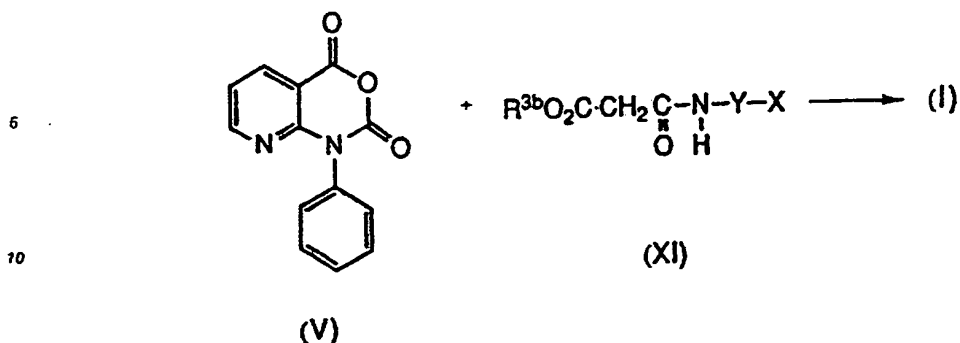
wherein R³ has the same significance as defined above, and allowing the obtained compound (IX) to react with compound (X)



wherein X and Y have the same significances as defined above;

or

c) allowing compound (V) to react with compound (XI) in the presence of a base

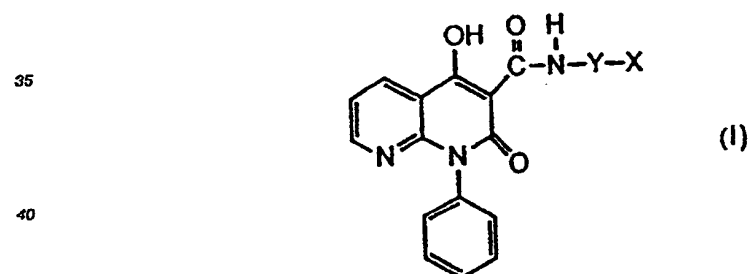


15 wherein R^{3b} is the same as R^3 ; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above.

- 20
2. A method according to claim 1 for preparing a compound of the formula (I), wherein the aromatic heterocyclic group is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazolyl or benzothiazolyl.
- 25
3. A method according to claim 1 for preparing a compound of the formula (I), wherein said salt is an acid addition salt, a metal salt, an ammonium salt, an organic amine addition salt or an amino acid addition salt.
4. A method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising combining a pharmaceutical carrier and, as an active ingredient, an effective amount of a compound as defined by any one of claims 1 to 3.

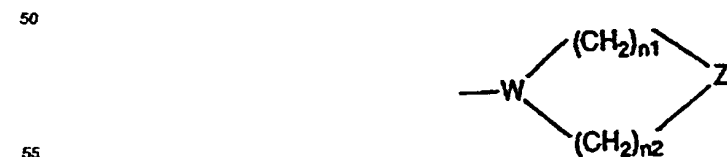
Claims for the following Contracting State: GR

- 30
1. A naphthyridine derivative represented by formula (I)



45 wherein:

X represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; aralkyl; substituted or unsubstituted aryl; substituted or unsubstituted aromatic heterocyclic group; $-NR^1R^2$ wherein R^1 and R^2 independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl;

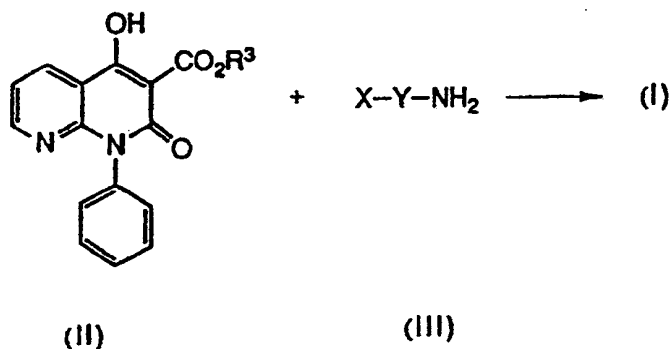


wherein W represents N or CH, Z represents a single bond, oxygen or NR^3 (wherein R^3 represents

hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl) and n1 and n2 represent an integer of 1 to 3; or substituted or unsubstituted thiazoliny; and

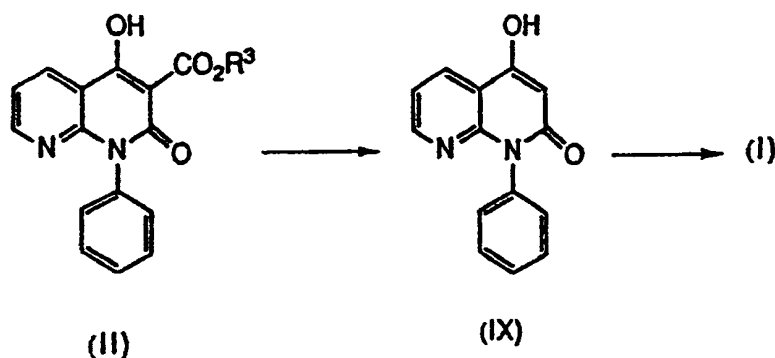
Y is a single bond or alkylene
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the aromatic heterocyclic group is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazolyl or benzothiazolyl.
3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein said salt is an acid addition salt, a metal salt, an ammonium salt, an organic amine addition salt or an amino acid addition salt.
4. A method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising combining a pharmaceutical carrier and, as an active ingredient, an effective amount of a compound as defined by any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. A method for preparing a compound of the formula (I) according to claim 1, which comprises
 - a) allowing compound (II) to react with compound (III),



wherein R³ represents lower alkyl; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above;

or
b) heating compound (II) in a solvent in the presence of an alkali



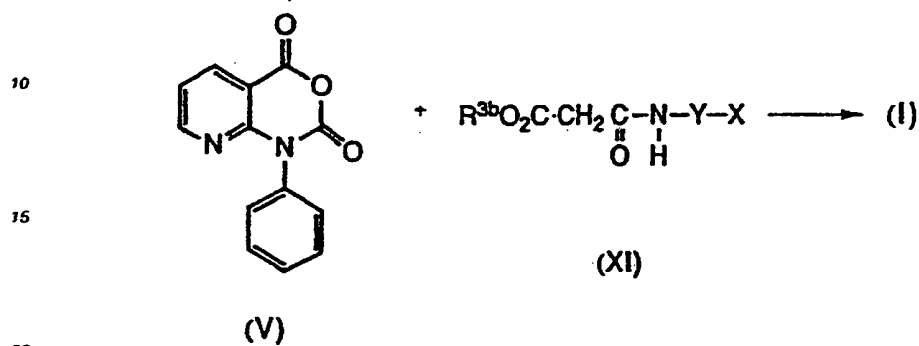
wherein R³ has the same significance as defined above, and allowing the obtained compound (IX) to react with compound (X)



wherein X and Y have the same significances as defined above;

or

c) allowing compound (V) to react with compound (XI) in the presence of a base



wherein R^{3b} is the same as R^3 ; and X and Y have the same significances as defined above.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 91106040.8
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	<u>EP - A2 - 0 092 786</u> (SCHERING) * Claims 1,10,11 *	1,4,5	C 07 D 471/04 A 61 K 31/435 //(C 07 D 471/04 C 07 D 221:00 C 07 D 221:00)
A	<u>US - A - 4 128 649</u> (HARDTMANN) * Column 1; column 4, lines 55-61 *	1,4,5	
A	<u>EP - A2 - 0 267 740</u> (SCHERING) * Abstract *	1,4	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) C 07 D 471/00
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 27-05-1991	Examiner ONDER
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